The Western Standard



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 2.} SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1857. NUMBER 12.

Poetry.

PUSH ON!

Awake and listen! Everywhere—
From upland, grove, and lawn,
Outbreathes the universal prayer,
The orison of morn.

Arise and don the working garb;
All nature is astir;
Let honest motives be thy barb,
And usefulness thy spur.

Stop not to hear the boisterous jeers,
(He would be what thou art,)
They should not e'en offend thy ears,
Much less disturb thy heart.

What though you have no shining hoard,
(Inheritance of stealth,)
To purchase at the broker's board
The recompense of wealth?

Push on! You're rusting while you stand;
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

Don't blush because you have a patch.
In honest labor won;
There's many a small cot roofed with thatch
That's happier than a throne.

Push on! The world is large enough
For you, and me, and all;
You must expect your share of rough,
And now and then a fall.

But up again! act out your part—
Bear smilingly your load;
There's nothing like a cheery heart
To mend a stony road.
Push on!

Jump over all the "ifs" and "buts,"
There's always some kind hand
To lift life's wago..s from the ruts,
Or poke away the sand.

Push on! You're rusting while you stand;
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

Henry J. Sargent.

LETTERS
BY ORSON SPENCER, A. B.
IN REPLY TO THE
REV. WM. CROWEL, A. M.

LETTER XIV.
SUMMARY AND FINAL APPEAL.

[CONCLUDED.]

When governments become too weak or perverse to protect their subjects, it then becomes the divine and inalienable right of all men to protect themselves by all lawful and just means. Whatever lessons of forbearance and non-resistance Jesus Christ might have left on record, suited to particular circumstances, there is a predominance of Scripture instructions in favor of self-defence, and innumerable examples to prove that the "Lord is a man of war." Time would fail to make mention of Abraham, Moses, Joshua, Sampson, David and Barak. The prayer of Sampson was, that he might destroy his enemies; and God not only heard his prayer, but gave him strength to fulfil his request: out of an opposing army, God even commissioned one of his angels (not so holy a personage as some modern Christians) to kill one hundred and eighty five thousand in one night!—Indeed! say you; could God do such a bloody deed? Surely; and he that causelessly strikes the second cheek will be repaid, for "the day of vengeance is in his (God's) heart;" but those who proudly say, that they have no further need of revelation, will find that day to come upon them unawares, even as a "thief in the night."

Sir, Zion is from henceforth and for ever invincible—she has run the gauntlet and is safe. After being submerged in a series of sufferings for seventeen years, she now stands purified, tried, and made white; "she has passed the baptismal ordeal of suffering, and power is given unto her to withstand and overcome;" she has put on her beautiful garments, and the mighty God of Jacob is her strength; the keys of power are given unto her; and the angels of God camp around about her; she is entrenched in the munition of rocks, even the everlasting hills; by her the ensign of truth and liberty is lifted up to all nations; the pure and wise of all nations may safely rally round her standard, and go up to the house of the God of Jacob, and learn of his ways. God called his Son out of Egypt after persecutors had shot out the arrows of their wrath in vain. If God's people have been able to stand under persecutions while in the midst of their enemies, much more may they expect to abide when separated by the distance of months' journeyings, and by lofty mountains covered with perpetual snow. The mightiest nations already heave with convulsive throes, and travail in great pain; they have enough to do without wasting their blood, and treasure, and unprovoked wrath upon the Saints; and God will soften the hearts of the nations for the good of his people, from time to time, until their palaces and towers will be the admiration and delight of all the ends of the earth. The nucleus of the mightiest nation that ever flourished on the earth is planted; the rapidly rising greatness of this people will constitute one of the greatest wonders of the age; all the elements of a great and mighty people have been clearly demonstrated to belong to this people. Union, it is said, is strength; this has already become proverbially a distinguishing feature of the Saints. Driven, and scattered, and robbed in Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, they have readily re-assembled and re-united. Knowledge is said to be power; knowledge has been acquired in the practical school of experience; they are almost universally familiar with the undisguised operations of the hearts of their fellow men. No people ever had the same opportunity to learn the diversified motives that govern the minds of men and women; no people, as a body, ever had the acquaintance with the laws, government, and religion, and usages of civilized and barbarous nations, which has been enjoyed by the Latter-day Saints. No people of modern ages ever had their ingenuity and physical ability so extensively taxed in order for self-support, and acquisition of knowledge, and propagation and defence of the truth. The moral virtues of forbearance, long-suffering, fortitude, love to enemies, and self-command under fiery temptations, have been stretched to their utmost tension; indeed, they are a tried people—the word of the Lord has tried them. They have kept the commandments of God, and are not found wanting.

This, sir, is Zion, the care of angels, and the delight of the Holy One of Israel! Those who love righteousness and retirement from the din of war, and from the plague, and assassin, and incendiary, will seek her peaceful gates, out of every nation under the whole heaven.—None can injure this people or war against them with impunity, for the Lord is their shield and defence. When ancient Israel entered the land of Canaan, it is said that the Lord caused the fear of them and the dread of them, to rest upon all the nations round about. The same God now, will again cause all nations to dread the opposition of the people of the Saints of the Most High.

Sir, it need not be disguised that the armies of heaven are leagued with the Saints in the covenant of everlasting union. You are not ignorant of God's judgments at the Red Sea, or of the destruction of the companies of fifty, and of his interposition in behalf of Israel in the valley of Gibeon. Neither is his arm shortened now that he cannot save; His wonders have been multiplied on every hand in this day, according to the observation of thousands who are ready to attest that the blind have been made to see, the deaf to hear, and the palsied have been made sound, and many blasphemous opposers have been visited with as swift and utter destruction as Ananias and Sapphira.

Now, sir, what more shall I say in order to convince you and all honest men, that God has set up his kingdom, against which no power can possibly prevail?

You kindly acknowledge that my testimony is credible; all my numerous acquaintance must concur with you in this acknowledgement. I have told you the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, and as I expect to meet it at the final bar of righteous retribution. My sufferings and expatriation for the gospel's sake, are the seal of my testimony in Christ. I have literally sacrificed wife, and houses, and lands, for the truths which I have inculcated in this volume. My motherless children are now in the wilderness in their solitary cabin, surrounded with savage tribes, and subject to privations that make a father's heart to bleed. Better men of whom the world is not worthy have suffered even more in the same cause. I know this to be the true gospel revealed from the heavens for the salvation of this generation; and all those whom it does not save through faith, it will damn through unbelief. If you have read these truths carefully, your final destiny will hang on the decision you make—it is to you the voice of God, and the warning of the servant of God. Wait not for an angel of God to speak in your ear, or for one to come from the dead; if you hear not the servant of God, neither will you be persuaded though one rose from the dead. Not only your own salvation, but the interests of your family and your kindred will probably be seriously affected by the decision you now make.

When the devout Jews, with reckless obstinacy, said, his blood be upon us and our children, you know what afterward ensued down to this day. With the knowledge which this gospel communicates, you cannot be neutral. The blood and sufferings not only of the Saints of the nineteenth century, but also of all others from the days of righteous Abel till now, will be chargeable to you if you obey not this gospel; if you reject this gospel, your children's children, to the latest generation, will for ever bewail the choice you may make. You stand in some measure as the representative of your posterity, therefore ponder well the decision you may make. I know that you are surrounded by a knot of priests, distinguished for the wisdom of schools and seminaries; and the obstinate creeds and usages of modern christianity hold over you a threatening rod of proscription and slaughter; but except you have courage to escape, and sufficient love of truth to induce you to peril all things for the gospel, your die is cast, and your doom is with the lost and damned for ever.

I do not expect to coerce you by motives of fear, but I know that judgments will and do follow this gospel; and knowing the terror of the Lord, I persuade—I dare not say less; I would say more if the power of utterance were given me. All is not right with you; you acknowledge that you do not understand the prophets and the Apocalypse; also that modern christianity is weak, divided, and contentious—not having the power and order of ancient prophets and apostles. Pause and consider well before you reject the only light that can save this generation! Your old friend and acquaintance asks you to pause. The deplorable prospect of your kindred for generations to come, who may be involved in the consequences of your rebellion, require you to pause; the interests of the denomination that look to you for spiritual guidance, require you to consider well the decision you may make. I know that you are in a strait place; Paul was once in a similar condition; but the sterling integrity of his heart saved him. He burst off the shackles of false religions, and overleaped the religious usages of ages, and received counsel and baptism at the hands of the most despised people that ever lived.

But enough, perhaps, has been said; what I say to you, I say unto all men—rulers and subjects, priests and people! I have set before you life and death. If you reject the gospel, I am innocent of your blood; if you receive it, glory, and honor, and immortality await you. The apostolic fathers and the angels of God watch to record your decision. With sentiments of high respect, I subscribe myself

Your humble servant,
ORSON SPENCER.

CAN A PARSON MAKE HIMSELF?—The Irish law courts have decided that he can.

A Peep into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England must be seen on the inside as well as out, and to get into the interior of this remarkable building, to observe the operation of an institution that exerts more moral and political power than any sovereign in Europe, you must have an order from the Governor of the Bank. The building occupies an irregular area of eight acres of ground—an edifice of no architectural beauty with not one window towards the street, being lighted altogether from the roof of the inclosed area.

I was led, on presenting my card of admission, into a private room; where, after a delay of a few moments, a messenger came and conducted me through the mighty and mysterious building. Down we went into a room where the notes of the Bank received the day before were now examined, compared with the entries in the books, and stored away. The Bank of England never issues the same note a second time. It receives in the ordinary course of business, about £80,000, or $4,000,000 daily, in notes; these are put up into parcels according to the denomination, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years, at the expiration of which period they are taken out and ground up in the mill which I saw running, and made again into paper. If, in the course of ten years, any dispute in business or law suit should arise concerning the payment of any note, the bank can produce the identical bill.

To meet the demand for notes so constantly used up, the bank has its own paper makers, printers and engravers, all at work under the same roof, and it even makes the machinery by which the most of its work is done. A complicated and beautiful operation is a register, extending from the printing office to the banking offices, which marks every sheet of paper that is struck off from the press so that the printers cannot manufacture a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the bank. On the same principle of exactness, a shaft is made to pass from one apartment to another, connecting a clock in sixteen business wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such precision that the whole of them are always pointing to the same second of time. In another room was a machine, exceedingly simple, for detecting light gold coins. A row of them dropped one by one upon a spring scale. If the piece of gold was of the standard weight, the scales rose to a certain height, and the coin slid off upon the side of the box; if less than the standard it rose a little higher and the coin slid off upon the other side.

I asked the weigher what was the average number of light coins that came into his hands, and, strange enough, he said it was a question that he was not allowed to answer.

The next room I entered was that in which are ready for issue. "We have thirty-two millions of pounds sterling in this room," the officer remarked to me: "will you take a little of it?" I told him it would be vastly agreeable, and he handed me a million (five millions of dollars) which I received with many thanks for his liberality, but he insisted on my depositing it with him again, as it would be hardly safe to carry so much money into the street; I very much fear that I shall never see the money again. In the vault beneath the door was a director and the cashier counting the bags of gold, which men were pitching down to them, each bag containing a thousand pounds sterling just from the mint. This world of money seemed to realize the fable of Eastern wealth, and gave me new and strong impressions of the magnitude of business done here, and the extent of the relations of this one institution to the commerce of the world.

INDIGO ESTATE.—Geo. W. Johnson, one of the largest sugar planters on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, died recently, leaving an estate valued at $700,000,000. He has, by his will, manumitted all his slaves, one hundred and twenty in number.

Antiquity of Table-Turning.

The London *Notes and Queries* copies the following extract from M. Maimbourg's "History of Arianism." It will prove interesting in connection with the accounts of the modern phenomena, in which the newspapers of the day abound:

While Valens (the Roman Emperor,) was at Antioch, in his third consulship, in the year 370, several pagans of distinction, with the philosophers who were in so great reputation under Julian, not being able to bear that the empire should continue in the hands of the Christians, consulted privately the demons, by the means of conjurations, in order to know the destiny of the emperor, and who should be his successor; persuading themselves that the oracle would name a person who would restore the worship of the gods. For this purpose they made a three footed stool of laurel in imitation of the tripod at Delphos, upon which having laid a basin of divers metals, they placed the twenty-four letters of the alphabet round it; then one of these philosophers, who was a magician, being wrapped up in a large mantle, and his head covered, holding in one hand vervain, and in the other a ring, which hung at the end of a small thread, pronounced some execrable conjurations in order to invoke the devils; at which the *three-footed stool turning round, and the ring moving of itself, and turning from one side to the other over the letters* it caused them to fall upon the table and place themselves near each other, while the persons who were present set down the like letters in their table-books, till their answer was delivered in heroic verse, *which foretold them that their criminal inquiry would cost them their lives*, and that the Furies were waiting for the emperor, (he was subsequently burned alive by the Goths) at Mimas, where he was to die of a horrid kind of death; after which the *enchanted ring turning about again over the letters*, in order to express the name of him who should succeed the emperor, formed first of all these three characters, THEO; then having added a D to form THEOD the ring stopped, and was not seen to move any more; at which one of the assistants cried out in a transport of joy, "We must not doubt any longer of it, Theodorus is the person whom the gods appoint for emperor." [Theodorus was a patron of idolatry; it was not he, however, but Theodosius who ascended the throne after the dreadful end of Valens.]

* * * The conspiracy was discovered by one of the accomplices, and Valens ordered them all to be put to death. And that cursed race of false sages, who under the color of philosophy, exercised the detestable art of infernal magic, particularly from the time of Julian, was almost entirely destroyed, with their magic books, which were strictly inquired after, and publicly burned in large parcels.

POSITION IN SLEEPING—DANGER OF EATING FULL MEALS LATE AT NIGHT.—It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back bone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouse us, and sends on the stagnating blood, and we wake in fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and length and strength of the effort made to escape the danger. But when we are not able to escape the danger, when we do fall over the precipice, when the tumbling building crushes us, what then? *That is death!* That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in their bed in the morning, "that they were as well as they ever were the day before;" and often it is added, and ate heartier than common.

This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal.—This we do know with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhœa, or bilious-cholic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to a late large meal. The truly wise will take the safer side. For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some cool drink.—No one can starve on it, while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE CAUSE OF THE FADING OF INKS.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, having become convinced that the general complaint of the want of permanency in the color of the writing inks now in common use is not caused by any deficiency in the writing fluids themselves, thus expresses himself as to the real cause of the evil:

"After a large amount of examination I am satisfied that the fault is neither in the ink nor the blank book manufacturers, but in the *paper*. At the paper mills they use strong chemicals to bleach the rags, and before the pulp is suitably rinsed it is run into paper containing chlorine, oxalic acid, oil of vitriol, etc., in sufficient quantity to spoil any ink ever made. I know this to be so, having often sold oxalic acid for the purpose—a substance which, it is well known, will destroy the color of the salts of iron, a very necessary ingredient in all black inks, and having examined the chemical effects of the paper afterwards. It is my opinion that a blank book manufacturer who would obtain paper perfectly from those destroying agents—which can easily be tested by any chemist—would command an amount of trade which would well repay the extra expense."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The following are some of the main particulars of this enormous iron steamship now in course of construction on the Thames. Her whole length is 684 feet; breadth of beam, 86 feet; diameter of paddle wheels, 121 feet; depth of hold, 70 feet; depth of paddle wheel, 58 feet; diameter of screw, 41 feet. There will be five funnels and seven masts, two of the latter being square rigged. The nominal horse power will be 2,600, but it will work up from 6,000 to 10,000; her measurement will be 23,640 tons. It is expected that her crew will number from 750 to 800 men, including twelve chief officers. She will have accomodations for 20,000 persons, including 4,000 first-class passengers; or if used as a transport, she can carry 25,000 troops and 5,000 horses. She is expected to run at the rate of sixteen miles an hour.

PARIS AND LONDON FOR DINNERS.—Some few years since a singular wager took place between some very celebrated gourmets, where they could have the best dinner either in London or Paris. The party consisted of six; one of whom, Count D'Orsay, at that period could not enter France; but on this occasion he did, in disguise and under another name, but only for about thirty-six hours. The hours selected were the "Phillips" and the "Albion."—The dinners ordered were at 125f, or £5 per head, including wine and coffee; the wines were named. Two days' notice was given, but nothing was said in regard to the motive of the dinner. The wager was decided thus:—The dinner best in Paris; dessert, wines, attendance, and the service best in London.

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FRIDAY, MAY 29.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many disappointments the credulous opponents of "Mormonism" have had in regard to its downfall and the breaking up and dispersion of the people of Utah, we still notice that our cotemporaries in this city are as sanguine as though every prediction they had made on this subject had been fulfilled, that *the* time has at last arrived when this stubborn system must yield and be completely overthrown. Numerous long leaders have been written, filled with exulting peans at the supposed near approach of this devoutly wished for consummation. If the dissension of six thousand at Great Salt Lake City will not prove the destruction of this system, then the concentration of a large body of military and the appointment of a military Governor, with power to do as he and his minions may see proper, they think, will certainly effect it. All agree, however, that the hope of years is about to be fulfilled, and "Mormonism" be completely annihilated. We have repeatedly had occasion to refer to the numerous predictions which have been made from the rise of this Church until the present in regard to its downfall. As all know who have any knowledge of our history, they have ever proved total failures; but not a whit less discouraged or credulous than at first, our opponents still continue to utter them.

If they would reason calmly and dispassionately upon the subject, they might be shown that such hopes are groundless and that it is folly to indulge in them. Even if the dispersion or destruction of the people of Utah were permitted, and the predictions of our neighbors on these points prove correct, "Mormonism" would not be destroyed thereby. Men deceive themselves when they allow such an idea to take possession of them. The principles of "Mormonism" are true, and truth is eternal; they are, therefore, indestructible. Earth and hell, with all their forces united, cannot blot them out of existence. They may drive, persecute and even kill their adherents; but this will not affect the potency of the principles.

God has said by the mouth of his prophets that in the last days he will make a new and everlasting covenant with His people—that He will set his hand again the second time to gather them together from all nations—that He will reveal His gospel from the heavens by the administration of an holy angel—that it will be proclaimed as a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come—that in those days His kingdom will be established on the earth never more to be thrown down—that it will break in pieces and consume all other kingdoms—and that the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the Saints of the Most High. These predictions must be fulfilled. They can not fail. God has pledged himself by the most solemn covenants and promises to bring about all these events, and has revealed His truth in the manner and at the time promised for this purpose. This truth is what men call "Mormonism."

To destroy and extirpate this system, then, from the face of the earth, men have not only to destroy its present believers and practicers, whom they term "Mormons," with the Scriptures and every other particle of truth there is upon the earth, but they must seal the heavens above them, arrest the flight of angels and close the mouth of Jehovah—the fountain whence truth emanates. These are a few of the labors they have to perform before they can terminate the progress of "Mormonism." Driving and dispersing the Mormons will only scatter these principles wider. As for destroying the people, so long as they adhere to "Mormonism," that is impossible; there will always be some spared from the most trying and fiery ordeal that may be instituted, who will have the necessary priesthood and authority to carry forward the work of God according to the given pattern.

The threats which are so freely made, and the prospects of difficulty and destruction that many of the presses of the day are continually pointing out, have no terrors for the people of Utah. While their neighbors in this and the adjacent States are filled with excitement on the subject of the "Mormon problem," and dilating largely on the dissensions and difficulties there exist in that Territory, they are quietly attending to their business, seeking with all their might to fulfill the prophecies and words of the Lord. They have full confidence that He, who has delivered them from so many troubles and difficulties, will not now desert them, if they put their trust in Him. His will will be done in relation to the Territory of Utah, its government, and every thing connected with it and its inhabitants, the efforts of its enemies to the contrary notwithstanding. The Mormons know this and are contented and undisturbed.

A Trip to the Pajaro.

WE have experienced much pleasure since our Annual Conference, held on the 6th ult., in visiting some of the branches of the Church built up through the labors of Elders Boyle and Wandell. In the STANDARD of the 8th inst. we gave a brief account of our trip to Buckeye, Yolo Conference. Since our return from Buckeye we have made Elder Wandell and the Saints in his field a rather hasty visit, and have returned to our labors in this city refreshed and strengthened both in spirit and body. While in the Pajaro country, to which vicinity our visit and labors were principally confined, we were forcibly impressed with the different spirit the people seemed to manifest to that generally witnessed in California. Though prejudiced against us and our doctrines, in consequence of the numerous reports so industriously circulated, yet they were willing to take the advice of Paul, and "prove all things," "Mormonism" included. The words of the writer of the Acts might with great propriety be applied to them, where he says, in speaking of the Bereans: "These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so." They were willing to investigate; and the preaching of our doctrines in their midst has caused many to peruse the scriptures with much more care and diligence than they have been in the habit of doing. This, of course, is attended with good effects. If people would but adopt this plan when they hear "Mormonism," and beseech the Lord in the name of Jesus to enlighten their minds relative to the scriptures and the principles of salvation, there would be no difficulty about this much-mooted subject. God can not connive at delusion; he will not bestow his Spirit upon men and women, when they pray unto him to direct them to the truth, and testify to them that the system styled "Mormonism" is true, if it is false. This is the course we recommend unto all to take; their adoption or rejection of "Mormonism" we wish to be based on these grounds; and if they will do this in all sincerity, we are satisfied what the result will be in every instance.

In conversation, while in that neighborhood, with an intelligent gentleman whose attention had been attracted to the investigation of these principles, we dwelt with earnestness on the propriety of men obtaining definite knowledge for themselves relative to the truth or falsity of our doctrines—that if true, as we testified, they were of vital importance to the whole human race, and if false, their falsity should be exposed by the scriptures—he said that it was his intention to investigate them carefully and prayerfully until he was satisfied. "But, there is one thing, Mr. C.," said he, "that the investigation of Mormonism has already done for me, it has given me such light on the scriptures that I can plainly see that the sects who call themselves Christian have departed so far from the principles of the gospel of Christ, that whether Mormonism be true or false, I never can be a member of any of them." With men who are thus disposed, the stories put in circulation about "Mormonism" and the people of Utah, have but little or no effect. The scriptural evidences adduced by our publications and elders in support of our doctrines are so convincing, that they are compelled to acknowledge their correctness, or reject the Bible; and they soon become convinced that no people can believe and practice these principles, and be as bad as the world represent us to be. Another thing that every honest man notices, is the eagerness with which our opponents refer to our doctrines and practices in Utah, or somewhere else a long distance off, while they never attempt to meet or disprove the doctrines which are taught in their own midst, and which their neighbors embrace when they become Mormons. If we preached the people of Utah unto the world, it then would be proper no doubt, for our opponents to show that they were unworthy of the belief of mankind; but this, as it is well known, we never do. We preach the doctrines of the scripture unto the people, and tell them that, if they obey and cling to these with full purpose of heart, they will be saved. To stop the spread, then, of this system something more than ridiculous stories must be brought forward; its principles must be disproved by the Bible—a labor which the world have heretofore found impossible to accomplish.

The majority of those who have recently joined the Church in the vicinity of the Pajaro passed through Utah on their way to this country, and saw the people and became acquainted with their character and conduct in their own homes. They were hospitably and kindly treated by them then, and the false reports put in circulation in California have never destroyed the impression; and now that the "gold fever" has worn off, and they are again brought in contact with the people and the principles, and have leisure to examine the latter, they have become fully convinced of their truth and rejoice in possession of them. This, we trust, they, with all who have obeyed the gospel in that branch, will continue to do, and not suffer tribulation, distress, persecution, famine, peril, sword or any thing else to separate them from the love of Christ and a strict adherence to his gospel.

While we were gone, we paid Santa Cruz a flying visit, and spent the short time we had to spare very pleasurably at br. Meder's. The scenery in that neighborhood is the most beautiful that we have seen in this upper portion of the State. We regretted that we could not make a longer stay. With the exception of Alameda county, the crops throughout Santa Cruz county were more promising and suffering less from the drought than any that we have seen. In both these counties we noticed that barley seemed to be doing better than wheat.

"A Mormon's Estimation of Gentiles.

"AN obscure sheet is published weekly in this city, called the *Western Standard*, (we advertise its existence gratis,) and is devoted to the advocacy of the moral and religious teachings of Mormonism. The editor of the journal referred to, has gone stark, staring, raving mad over an editorial in the *Alta* a few days since, condemning the disgusting and criminal practices of the priesthood at Salt Lake, headed by that human hyena, Brigham Young. He condemns the editor of the *Alta* as "a creature who aspires, in his character of editor, to mould and control public sentiment," and alludes to our suggestions for the employment of the military arm of the government, if by no other means could the evil be exterminated, in reaching Brigham Young and his myrmidons, as "fiendish and inhuman." He goes further, and says—"Of how deep a dye must we conclude the villainy of the editor of the *Alta California* to be, when we have his own published words to show that he desires nothing less than the total extermination of a people sincere in their faith and moral and upright in their lives." This rabid editor has undoubtedly graduated with high honors from Brigham Young's tutilage. Billingsgate is evidently his standard of argument, and his perception of "morality" authorises the extreme exercise of the passion for free love, and the general commingling, of the sexes, without regard to consanguinity.

"He looks upon anything against Mormonsim, or upon the character of one who exposes its immorality, and wages crusade against its practices, as one "so destitute of moral and just principles, that he ought not to be permitted to occupy a position where he could influence the popular mind." The character and tone of the article referred to, is of piece with Brigham Young's sermon's, and no doubt we have been consigned, ere this, by the juggling practices of Mormon mummery to the lowest degree of their peculiar punishment for the utterance of such heresy.

"We close our remarks upon this rabid gentleman with another choice morceau from his columns, which, without doubt, will be highly appreciated.—In giving an emphatic denial to the recent reports from Utah, by denouncing the men upon whose testimony the news was based, he institutes a comparison after this wise:

How did it sit upon the stomachs of our "Mormon-eating" cotemporaries, when, upon the appearance and testimony of such men as Mulligan and Duane, during the recent Vigilance excitement, the sympathies of the New Yorkers and others were enlisted in their favor, and the San Franciscans were denounced as a horde of mobocrats and ruffians, and enemies to their country and government? Yet there was far more foundation for such charges against the citizens of San Francisco then, than there is for the reports concerning the insubordination and disloyalty said to exist in Utah now.

"It will thus be seen, that the estimation in which we outside gentiles are held, ranks us unworthy the companionship of Mulligan, Duane *et id omne genus*. And herein we agree with him, and so we recommended them to be classed among our exports.

"Looking upon Mormonism as we do, as the abomination of abominations of the present day, we shall continue, whenever occasion offers, to expose its iniquities, and endeavor to attract the attention of our government to the evils which it is planting upon our soil—and to call upon that power to sustain its own dignity at least, and by all proper means prevent the spread of this modern religious scourge.

THE above is the leading article from Monday's issue of the *Alta California*. As it is an "advertising" notice of the STANDARD, and a retort to our article in last week's number alluding to the repulsive sentiments advocated by the editor of the *Alta*, we have thought it best to republish it. We know of no easier and more effectual way of showing the public the nature of the opposition with which we have to contend. Those who perused our article last week, can compare it with the above, and see in what manner our statements and arguments have been answered. Billingsgate, says the editor of the *Alta* is evidently our standard of argument; whether this be the case or no we leave it for those who read our article to decide. The plan he proposed and advocated to remedy the further growth of "Mormonism," viz.: to resort to physical force and to bring the military arm of the nation into requisition, even though it waged a war of extermination to the Mormons—was of so extraordinary a nature that it needed more than billingsgate on our part to expose its atrocity, and we certainly expected more than abusive epithets and gross mis-statements on the part of the editor of the *Alta* to justify its advocacy and adoption. To show at a glance how unfairly he has quoted our remarks we subjoin an extract from the article alluded to. In speaking about his suggestion to bring "the military arm of the nation into requisition, even though it waged a war of extermination to the horde of villians"—meaning the people of Utah—we said:

"Condemn the Mormons and recommend their extermination for practicing crimes, and yet immediately have recourse to a crime of such magnitude that in comparison with it the worst crimes the Mormons ever were accused of sink into insignificance! Even were Drummond's statements true, of how light a hue are the crimes of which he says they are guilty to this fiendish and inhuman one recommended by the moral (!) editor of the *Alta California* to the people and Government.

"In a leading article published by him a little more than a month ago (April 17th) on the subject of "Mormonism," he says:

'Violence then is not to be thought of as a means of eradicating this pernicious error. Such a course would be no less impolitic than unjust. It would be impolitic, because, as we have seen, it would tend to strengthen rather than invalidate the evil at which it was aimed; *and it would be unjust, because the great mass of the Mormons are not only sincere in their faith, but many of them are comparatively moral and upright in their lives.*'

"We give his own language verbatim. Mark the portion we have italicised. By his own words shall this chameleon-like editor be judged and condemned: one month ago the Mormons were not only sincere in their faith, but many of them were comparatively moral and upright in their lives, and yet now he suggests as the only course to be pursued towards them, their total extermination!!! If they are a "horde of villians" because Judge Drummond asserts that they have committed crimes, of how deep a dye must we conclude the villainy of the editor of the *Alta California* to be when we have his own published words to show that he desires nothing less than the total extermination of a people *sincere in their faith, and moral and upright in their lives*? We leave it for every honest man to answer."

Let our readers notice the manner in which he has replied to this. He neither attempts to explain the apparent inconsistency of his remarks nor accounts for his desire to exterminate a people, who, according to his own words, are sincere in their faith, and moral and upright in their lives; but virtually ignores the fact of his having uttered such words, and quotes them as though we were their author!

We have dwelt longer on this article than we otherwise would, because it affords a very good instance of the manner in which the public are hoodwinked and led astray by this leader of a public journal. Had he the power, Mormon journals would ever remain obscure; for, if they were extensively circulated, such unblushing falsehoods as he occasionally publishes about the belief and practices of that people—such, for instance, as his assertion that our "perception of morality authorises the extreme exercise of the passion for free love, and the general commingling of the sexes, without regard to consanguinity"—would be so palpable, that no one could believe him. If he has any knowledge whatever of the subject about which he writes, he must know that he publishes a base calumny when he states that these practices are authorized by our morality. Every thing in our published speeches and writings goes to prove that the Mormons abhor such doctrines, and that they look upon "the general commingling of the sexes," and "the exercise of the passion for free love," as crimes worthy of death.

We do not care to what extent the *Alta* exposes "Mormonism," as is threatened, if its editor will only confine himself to the truth; but the moment he transcends the bounds prescribed by it, so long as this journal exists, he will be promptly rebuked.

Change of Appointment.

IN consequence of the ill health of Elder Matthew F. Wilkie, we have deemed it prudent to relieve him from the close confinement necessary to the successful prosecution of his labors in the office of the STANDARD, and to call to our aid, in his stead, Elder William H. Shearman. We trust, however, that the withdrawal of the latter from his ministerial labors will be but temporary, as the prospects for a good work being done in the field of labor assigned him (El Dorado Conference) were never more promising than they are at present. If we receive the help, which it is quite likely, has been rendered us by the appointment of two elders at the late General Conference of the Church at Great Salt Lake City, to assist in the labors of the office, his absence from his field of labor, will, probably, not be very protracted.

Elder Wilkie left for the interior on Tuesday last, and will travel and labor in the ministry, in conjunction with the elders who are already there, as wisdom may dictate and his health permit. He will take charge of the El Dorado Conference, during the absence of Elder Shearman. We feel to recommend him to the kind attention and confidence of the Saints wherever he may labor. The bracing air of the mountains, with plenty of out-door exercise, will soon restore him, we think, to the full enjoyment of health. He has our good wishes and prayers for his complete restoration to health and his success in the labors of his calling.

Eastern News.

THE General Annual Conference held in the city of New York on the fourth and fifth of April, was an exceedingly interesting one. Twelve branches were represented by their respective Presiding Elders, excluding those embraced in the Philadelphia Conference, whose President, Angus M. Cannon, was present. Much good instruction was given; a general feeling of love and union prevailed, and the Saints expressed their determination to sustain the MORMON and those connected with it. On the evening of Monday, April the sixth, the Saints enjoyed a social reunion at their hall, in Broome street. A goodly number were present, and an excellent spirit was manifested—the evening's entertainment was interspersed with songs, recitations, toasts, addresses etc.—the table was well supplied with the most palatable refreshments, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

An appropriate testimonial was drawn up and presented to Prest. John Taylor by the Saints over whom he has so ably presided, on the occasion of his intended departure for Utah, expressing the high esteem they entertain for him, their admiration of the wise and judicious course which he has pursued in their midst, and their gratitude for the many invaluable counsels and teachings which he has given to them.

We earnestly hope that the Saints will determinately and unitedly strive to sustain the MORMON, and to strengthen the hands of those who have been appointed to take charge of it, and that it will continue to be the same noble, fearless, able champion and exponent of truth, and the same uncompromising, unflinching, untiring opponent of error, which it has hitherto been.

Crabb's Expedition.

BY the arrival of the *Senator* on Wednesday evening, the reports previously received here respecting the destruction of Crabb and his party have been confirmed. From the Los Angeles *Star*, of the 23rd inst., we learn that Major Robert Wood and Major Tozer, who belonged to the expedition but who were not at the fight at Cavorca, had arrived at Los Angeles. They confirm the report published of the annihilation of the party—not a man being left to tell the tale! They know nothing about the boy that was mentioned in the first report as being spared.

The escape of the above named gentlemen from the destruction which befel their fellow-expeditionists may be attributed to their being detailed, while the main body were at the Colorado river, to proceed to the Gadsden Purchase and raise a company. They succeeded in raising a company of twenty-six men, and started for Sonora, expecting to be joined at Cavorca by a large force, who were to land at a point on the Gulf near that town. In this hope they were disappointed. When within about two miles of Cavorca, they found further progress impossible, and that afternoon, about three o'clock, they were attacked by a force of 400 men, composed of 200 soldiers, 100 armed citizens, and 100 Indians. The fight continued till nightfall, when finding their position perilous, they charged through the enemy and effected their escape. They proceeded down the river to the town of Cavorca, which they found occupied by a large Mexican force, and, in consequence, could not enter. In the morning, they heard firing within the town, which from subsequent information they suppose to have been the execution of Crabb's party.

They then began a retreat for the Purchase. They were pursued by a force of one hundred men, and in addition to the natural difficulties of the road, had to fight their way back, against an enemy excited by blood and conquest, they themselves being without food, or water, and on foot, having lost their animals, baggage, and every thing but what they stood in. In this deplorable condition they made their way over this inhospitable region, and finally crossed the American line, having sustained the loss of only four killed and three wounded.

The intelligence of the defeat and massacre of Crabb's party reached them here, having been brought in by an Irishman, a resident of Sonora, by a Mexican trader and by the Papago Indians.

The expedition under the command of Mr. Crabb, numbered 110 men at the crossing of the Colorado river.

Condition of the Chinese.

THE condition of the Chinese population in our midst is truly deplorable and pitiable.—There is no protection for them of either life or property. They can obtain no redress of their grievances by the laws, and while they are taxed to support the government, and are held amenable to it, and promptly punished for every misdemeanor and offence they may be guilty of, it affords them no defence against the insult and abuse of every rowdy who chooses to maltreat them. They are beaten, robbed, plundered, driven, mobbed and murdered with impunity, and without the slightest hope of redress, protection or indemnity. They are at the mercy of every marauder who is prowling about the country, knowing as they do, that the testimony of a Chinaman will not be received in court against a white man, they have therefore nothing to fear in their depredations on these generally inoffensive people, provided they keep their operations hid from the view of any white man.

The manner in which these poor creatures are treated, is inhuman and cruel in the extreme. They are in a far worse condition than the slaves of the south, or even the beasts of the field. These have owners and masters whose interest it is to preserve their lives and see that they are not imposed upon or maltreated by others, and are subjected to the will and caprice of but one man. But the unfortunate Chinaman has no protector—he has no one who feels any interest in his life, welfare or property, and he is left to the caprice and power of every villain who chooses to take advantage of his helpless and oppressed condition. They are, in fact, the most abject slaves, and in many portions of the State, are not treated as though they had any claim to humanity.

Almost every paper that comes to us from the interior, contains accounts of the abuse, robbery or murder, or all combined, of some of these unfortunates, and yet no step is taken for their deliverance from these evils. It is a disgrace to us as a people to permit this state of things to continue—to think of making them pay for the support of a government from which they derive no benefit. It would be far more charitable to prohibit them from entering into our State at all, than to permit them to come, and then to deprive them of the protection of the laws.

The question of permitting such hordes of Chinamen to land upon our shores without any restriction, is, no doubt, as our cotemporaries say of polygamy, "one of difficult solution." We do not pretend to say what our legislators should, or should not do in that matter, but we do say, that if they are permitted to land here at all, they ought to be guaranteed the common rights of humanity. If this be not done, then thousands of them must eventually become absolute slaves to the whites, for the simple reason that they cannot get away from the country, for as fast as they make anything it is taken away from them by the worthless villains who are prowling about.

CITY ITEMS.

THE HARMONIC CONCERT.—The Harmonic Society held their first concert at the Musical Hall on Tuesday evening last. As was expected, it proved to be the most attractive and brilliant affair of the season, and was as decided a success as had been anticipated. The audience was very large, every seat from the orchestra to the door being completely filled, and the aisles and doors lined with extempore seats.—Some portions of the performance, especially the beautiful music of Haydn's "Seasons," and the "Creation," and Rossini's Duet, "Quis Es Homo," were received with enthusiasm, and all passed off satisfactorily. The Society intend giving another Concert in a short time.

CONFLAGRATION.—A fire broke out in the Barnum Restaurant, Commercial street, between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, which destroyed six or seven frame buildings, and seriously threatened at one time to consume the whole block. The buildings were occupied by families, who escaped without any serious injury. A female in one of the upper rooms of the restaurant, was awakened by a sense of suffocation, and bewildered by the smoke, jumped out of the window to the ground. She escaped fatal injury, but received a severe flesh wound on the leg. The loss is estimated at about $75,000, the principal losers being Mr. Martin of the restaurant and Messrs. Collins and Tiffany, hatters.

☞ Since writing the above, we have learned that a young man, a Neapolitan, by the name of Lauresso Jacoueti Francisco, perished in the flames. He was an employee of Mr. Martin's, and was the first person to give the alarm. His body was found, perfectly charred, in the rear portion of the restaurant. Whether he was suffocated, or fell and was killed in endeavoring to save property or extinguish the flames, is not known.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man by the name of Charles Gross, of Yreka, had been participating in dancing at a ball on Tuesday evening, at the Assembly Rooms, in this city, and on conducting his partner to a seat, turned and fell lifeless on the floor. He was apparently in the enjoyment of robust health. The cause of death is decided by physicians to be disease of the heart.

CHILD SMOTHERED.—A most shocking instance of the evil effects of intemperance transpired on Wednesday morning, in the smothering to death of a male infant, by its mother, Mrs. Margaret Ball, lying on it while in a state of intoxication. She has been sent to the Court of Sessions in $1000 bail.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Alonzo Hill, of the firm of Hill & Wells, committed suicide on Friday last by taking laudanum. His death is attributed to insanity, brought on, report says, by spiritualism.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—A man dressed in miner's garb, about thirty years of age, committed suicide on Sunday morning on Pacific street wharf, by shooting himself through the left breast. His body has since been identified as, that of Charles Reed. He was guilty of the murder of an Indian boy, at Saxton's Creek, in 1855.

☞ AT San Bernardino, we have been informed, says the Los Angeles *Star*, that the very annoying information known as "mumps" is prevalent just now. Every third or fourth person, it is said, gives evidence of the disease.

The Latter-Day Saints.

Most every Sunday in this City, at the [illegible] HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson, at 11 A. M. and [illegible]. All who wish to investigate the principles of truth, as revealed for man's salvation in the gospel of Christ, are cordially invited to attend.

THE
WESTERN STANDARD,
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GEORGE Q. CANNON,
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FRIDAY, MAY 29.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many disappointments the credulous opponents of "Mormonism" have had in regard to its downfall and the breaking up and dispersion of the people of Utah, we still notice that our cotemporaries in this city are as sanguine as though every prediction they had made on this subject had been fulfilled, that *the* time has at last arrived when this stubborn system must yield and be completely overthrown. Numerous long leaders have been written, filled with exulting peans at the supposed near approach of this devoutly wished for consummation. If the dissension of six thousand at Great Salt Lake City will not prove the destruction of this system, then the concentration of a large body of military and the appointment of a military Governor, with power to do as he and his minions may see proper, they think, will certainly effect it. All agree, however, that the hope of years is about to be fulfilled, and "Mormonism" be completely annihilated. We have repeatedly had occasion to refer to the numerous predictions which have been made from the rise of this Church until the present in regard to its downfall. As all know who have any knowledge of our history, they have ever proved total failures; but not a whit less discouraged or credulous than at first, our opponents still continue to utter them.

If they would reason calmly and dispassionately upon the subject, they might be shown that such hopes are groundless and that it is folly to indulge in them. Even if the dispersion or destruction of the people of Utah were permitted, and the predictions of our neighbors on these points prove correct, "Mormonism" would not be destroyed thereby. Men deceive themselves when they allow such an idea to take possession of them. The principles of "Mormonism" are true, and truth is eternal; they are, therefore, indestructible. Earth and hell, with all their forces united, cannot blot them out of existence. They may drive, persecute and even kill their adherents; but this will not affect the potency of the principles.

God has said by the mouth of his prophets that in the last days he will make a new and everlasting covenant with His people—that He will set his hand again the second time to gather them together from all nations—that He will reveal His gospel from the heavens by the administration of an holy angel—that it will be proclaimed as a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come—that in those days His kingdom will be established on the earth never more to be thrown down—that it will break in pieces and consume all other kingdoms—and that the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the Saints of the Most High. These predictions must be fulfilled. They can not fail. God has pledged himself by the most solemn covenants and promises to bring about all these events, and has revealed His truth in the manner and at the time promised for this purpose. This truth is what men call "Mormonism."

To destroy and extirpate this system, then, from the face of the earth, men have not only to destroy its present believers and practicers, whom they term "Mormons," with the Scriptures and every other particle of truth there is upon the earth, but they must seal the heavens above them, arrest the flight of angels and close the mouth of Jehovah—the fountain whence truth emanates. These are a few of the labors they have to perform before they can terminate the progress of "Mormonism." Driving and dispersing the Mormons will only scatter these principles wider. As for destroying the people, so long as they adhere to "Mormonism," that is impossible; there will always be some spared from the most trying and fiery ordeal that may be instituted, who will have the necessary priesthood and authority to carry forward the work of God according to the given pattern.

The threats which are so freely made, and the prospects of difficulty and destruction that many of the presses of the day are continually pointing out, have no terrors for the people of Utah. While their neighbors in this and the adjacent States are filled with excitement on the subject of the "Mormon problem," and dilating largely on the dissensions and difficulties there exist in that Territory, they are quietly attending to their business, seeking with all their might to fulfill the prophecies and words of the Lord. They have full confidence that He, who has delivered them from so many troubles and difficulties, will not now desert them, if they put their trust in Him. His will will be done in relation to the Territory of Utah, its government, and every thing connected with it and its inhabitants, the efforts of its enemies to the contrary notwithstanding. The Mormons know this and are contented and undisturbed.

A Trip to the Pajaro.

We have experienced much pleasure since our Annual Conference, held on the 6th ult., in visiting some of the branches of the Church built up through the labors of Elders Boyle and Wandell. In the STANDARD of the 8th inst. we gave a brief account of our trip to Buckeye, Yolo Conference. Since our return from Buckeye we have made Elder Wandell and the Saints in his field a rather hasty visit, and have returned to our labors in this city refreshed and strengthened both in spirit and body. While in the Pajaro country, to which vicinity our visit and labors were principally confined, we were forcibly impressed with the different spirit the people seemed to manifest to that generally witnessed in California. Though prejudiced against us and our doctrines, in consequence of the numerous reports so industriously circulated, yet they were willing to take the advice of Paul, and "prove all things," "Mormonism" included. The words of the writer of the Acts might with great propriety be applied to them, where he says, in speaking of the Bereans: "These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so." They were willing to investigate; and the preaching of our doctrines in their midst has caused many to peruse the scriptures with much more care and diligence than they have been in the habit of doing. This, of course, is attended with good effects. If people would but adopt this plan when they hear "Mormonism," and beseech the Lord in the name of Jesus to enlighten their minds relative to the scriptures and the principles of salvation, there would be no difficulty about this much-mooted subject. God can not connive at delusion; he will not bestow his Spirit upon men and women, when they pray unto him to direct them to the truth, and testify to them that the system styled "Mormonism" is true, if it is false. This is the course we recommend unto all to take; their adoption or rejection of "Mormonism" we wish to be based on these grounds; and if they will do this in all sincerity, we are satisfied what the result will be in every instance.

In conversation, while in that neighborhood, with an intelligent gentleman whose attention had been attracted to the investigation of these principles, we dwelt with earnestness on the propriety of men obtaining definite knowledge for themselves relative to the truth or falsity of our doctrines—that if true, as we testified, they were of vital importance to the whole human race, and if false, their falsity should be exposed by the scriptures—he said that it was his intention to investigate them carefully and prayerfully until he was satisfied. "But, there is one thing, Mr. C.," said he, "that the investigation of Mormonism has already done for me, it has given me such light on the scriptures that I can plainly see that the sects who call themselves Christian have departed so far from the principles of the gospel of Christ, that whether Mormonism be true or false, I never can be a member of any of them." With men who are thus disposed, the stories put in circulation about "Mormonism" and the people of Utah, have but little or no effect. The scriptural evidences adduced by our publications and elders in support of our doctrines are so convincing, that they are compelled to acknowledge their correctness, or reject the Bible; and they soon become convinced that no people can believe and practice these principles, and be as bad as the world represent us to be. Another thing that every honest man notices, is the eagerness with which our opponents refer to our doctrines and practices in Utah, or somewhere else a long distance off, while they never attempt to meet or disprove the doctrines which are taught in their own midst, and which their neighbors embrace when they become Mormons. If we preached the people of Utah unto the world, it then would be proper no doubt, for our opponents to show that they were unworthy of the belief of mankind; but this, as it is well known, we never do. We preach the doctrines of the scripture unto the people, and tell them that, if they obey and cling to these with full purpose of heart, they will be saved. To stop the spread, then, of this system something more than ridiculous stories must be brought forward; its principles must be disproved by the Bible—a labor which the world have heretofore found impossible to accomplish.

The majority of those who have recently joined the Church in the vicinity of the Pajaro passed through Utah on their way to this country, and saw the people and became acquainted with their character and conduct in their own homes. They were hospitably and kindly treated by them then, and the false reports put in circulation in California have never destroyed the impression; and now that the "gold fever" has worn off, and they are again brought in contact with the people and the principles, and have leisure to examine the latter, they have become fully convinced of their truth and rejoice in possession of them. This, we trust, they, with all who have obeyed the gospel in that branch, will continue to do, and not suffer tribulation, distress, persecution, famine, peril, sword or any thing else to separate them from the love of Christ and a strict adherence to his gospel.

While we were gone, we paid Santa Cruz a flying visit, and spent the short time we had to spare very pleasurably at br. Meder's. The scenery in that neighborhood is the most beautiful that we have seen in this upper portion of the State. We regretted that we could not make a longer stay. With the exception of Alameda county, the crops throughout Santa Cruz county were more promising and suffering less from the drought than any that we have seen. In both these counties we noticed that barley seemed to be doing better than wheat.

"A Mormon's Estimation of Gentiles.

"AN obscure sheet is published weekly in this city, called the *Western Standard*, (we advertise its existence gratis,) and is devoted to the advocacy of the moral and religious teachings of Mormonism. The editor of the journal referred to, has gone stark, staring, raving mad over an editorial in the *Alta* a few days since, condemning the disgusting and criminal practices of the priesthood at Salt Lake, headed by that human hyena, Brigham Young. He condemns the editor of the *Alta* as "a creature who aspires, in his character of editor, to mould and control public sentiment," and alludes to our suggestions for the employment of the military arm of the government, if by no other means could the evil be exterminated, in reaching Brigham Young and his myrmidons, as "fiendish and inhuman." He goes further, and says—"Of how deep a dye must we conclude the villainy of the editor of the *Alta California* to be, when we have his own published words to show that he desires nothing less than the total extermination of a people sincere in their faith and moral and upright in their lives." This rabid editor has undoubtedly graduated with high honors from Brigham Young's tutilage. Billingsgate is evidently his standard of argument, and his perception of "morality" authorises the extreme exercise of the passion for free love, and the general commingling, of the sexes, without regard to consanguinity.

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"It will thus be seen, that the estimation in which we outside gentiles are held, ranks us unworthy the companionship of Mulligan, Duane *et id omne genus*. And herein we agree with him, and so we recommended them to be classed among our exports.

"Looking upon Mormonism as we do, as the abomination of abominations of the present day, we shall continue, whenever occasion offers, to expose its iniquities, and endeavor to attract the attention of our government to the evils which it is planting upon our soil—and to call upon that power to sustain its own dignity at least, and by all proper means prevent the spread of this modern religious scourge.

THE above is the leading article from Monday's issue of the *Alta California*. As it is an "advertising" notice of the STANDARD, and a retort to our article in last week's number alluding to the repulsive sentiments advocated by the editor of the *Alta*, we have thought it best to republish it. We know of no easier and more effectual way of showing the public the nature of the opposition with which we have to contend. Those who perused our article last week, can compare it with the above, and see in what manner our statements and arguments have been answered. Billingsgate, says the editor of the *Alta* is evidently our standard of argument; whether this be the case or no we leave it for those who read our article to decide. The plan he proposed and advocated to remedy the further growth of "Mormonism," viz.: to resort to physical force and to bring the military arm of the nation into requisition, even though it waged a war of extermination to the Mormons—was of so extraordinary a nature that it needed more than billingsgate on our part to expose its atrocity, and we certainly expected more than abusive epithets and gross mis-statements on the part of the editor of the *Alta* to justify its advocacy and adoption. To show at a glance how unfairly he has quoted our remarks we subjoin an extract from the article alluded to. In speaking about his suggestion to bring "the military arm of the nation into requisition, even though it waged a war of extermination to the horde of villians"—meaning the people of Utah—we said:

"Condemn the Mormons and recommend their extermination for practicing crimes, and yet immediately have recourse to a crime of such magnitude that in comparison with it the worst crimes the Mormons ever were accused of sink into insignificance! Even were Drummond's statements true, of how light a hue are the crimes of which he says they are guilty to this fiendish and inhuman one recommended by the moral (?) editor of the *Alta California* to the people and Government.

"In a leading article published by him a little more than a month ago (April 17th) on the subject of "Mormonism," he says:

'Violence then is not to be thought of as a means of eradicating this pernicious error. Such a course would be no less impolitic than unjust. It would be impolitic, because, as we have seen, it would tend to strengthen rather than invalidate the evil at which it was aimed; *and it would be unjust, because the great mass of the Mormons are not only sincere in their faith, but many of them are comparatively moral and upright in their lives.*'

"We give his own language verbatim. Mark the portion we have italicised. By his own words shall this chameleon-like editor be judged and condemned: one month ago the Mormons were not only sincere in their faith, but many of them were comparatively moral and upright in their lives, and yet now he suggests as the only course to be pursued towards them, their total extermination!!! If they are a "horde of villians" because Judge Drummond asserts that they have committed crimes, of how deep a dye must we conclude the villainy of the editor of the *Alta California* to be when we have his own published words to show that he desires nothing less than the total extermination of a people *sincere in their faith, and moral and upright in their lives?* We leave it for every honest man to answer."

Let our readers notice the manner in which he has replied to this. He neither attempts to explain the apparent inconsistency of his remarks nor accounts for his desire to exterminate a people, who, according to his own words, are sincere in their faith, and moral and upright in their lives; but virtually ignores the fact of his having uttered such words, and quotes them as though we were their author!

We have dwelt longer on this article than we otherwise would, because it affords a very good instance of the manner in which the public are hoodwinked and led astray by this leader of a public journal. Had he the power, Mormon journals would ever remain obscure; for, if they were extensively circulated, such unblushing falsehoods as he occasionally publishes about the belief and practices of that people—such, for instance, as his assertion that our "perception of morality authorises the extreme exercise of the passion for free love, and the general commingling of the sexes, without regard to consanguinity"—would be so palpable, that no one could believe him. If he has any knowledge whatever of the subject about which he writes, he must know that he publishes a base calumny when he states that these practices are authorized by our morality. Every thing in our published speeches and writings goes to prove that the Mormons abhor such doctrines, and that they look upon "the general commingling of the sexes," and "the exercise of the passion for free love," as crimes worthy of death.

We do not care to what extent the *Alta* exposes "Mormonism," as is threatened, if its editor will only confine himself to the truth; but the moment he transcends the bounds prescribed by it, so long as this journal exists, he will be promptly rebuked.

Change of Appointment.

IN consequence of the ill health of Elder Matthew F. Wilkie, we have deemed it prudent to relieve him from the close confinement necessary to the successful prosecution of his labors in the office of the STANDARD, and to call to our aid, in his stead, Elder William H. Shearman. We trust, however, that the withdrawal of the latter from his ministerial labors will be but temporary, as the prospects for a good work being done in the field of labor assigned him (El Dorado Conference) were never more promising than they are at present. If we receive the help, which it is quite likely, has been rendered us by the appointment of two elders at the late General Conference of the Church at Great Salt Lake City, to assist in the labors of the office, his absence from his field of labor, will, probably, not be very protracted.

Elder Wilkie left for the interior on Tuesday last, and will travel and labor in the ministry, in conjunction with the elders who are already there, as wisdom may dictate and his health permit. He will take charge of the El Dorado Conference, during the absence of Elder Shearman. We feel to recommend him to the kind attention and confidence of the Saints wherever he may labor. The bracing air of the mountains, with plenty of out-door exercise, will soon restore him, we think, to the full enjoyment of health. He has our good wishes and prayers for his complete restoration to health and his success in the labors of his calling.

Eastern News.

THE General Annual Conference held in the city of New York on the fourth and fifth of April, was an exceedingly interesting one. Twelve branches were represented by their respective Presiding Elders, excluding those embraced in the Philadelphia Conference, whose President, Angus M. Cannon, was present. Much good instruction was given; a general feeling of love and union prevailed, and the Saints expressed their determination to sustain the MORMON and those connected with it. On the evening of Monday, April the sixth, the Saints enjoyed a social reunion at their hall in Broome street. A goodly number were present, and an excellent spirit was manifested—the evening's entertainment was interspersed with songs, recitations, toasts, addresses etc.—the table was well supplied with the most palatable refreshments, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

An appropriate testimonial was drawn up and presented to Prest. John Taylor by the Saints over whom he has so ably presided, on the occasion of his intended departure for Utah, expressing the high esteem they entertain for him, their admiration of the wise and judicious course which he has pursued in their midst, and their gratitude for the many invaluable counsels and teachings which he has given to them.

We earnestly hope that the Saints will determinately and unitedly strive to sustain the MORMON, and to strengthen the hands of those who have been appointed to take charge of it, and that it will continue to be the same noble, fearless, able champion and exponent of truth, and the same uncompromising, unflinching, untiring opponent of error, which it has hitherto been.

Crabb's Expedition.

BY the arrival of the *Senator* on Wednesday evening, the reports previously received here respecting the destruction of Crabb and his party have been confirmed. From the Los Angeles *Star*, of the 23rd inst., we learn that Major Robert Wood and Major Tozer, who belonged to the expedition but who were not at the fight at Cavorca, had arrived at Los Angeles. They confirm the report published of the annihilation of the party—not a man being left to tell the tale! They know nothing about the boy that was mentioned in the first report as being spared.

The escape of the above named gentlemen from the destruction which befel their fellow-expeditionists may be attributed to their being detailed, while the main body were at the Colorado river, to proceed to the Gadsden Purchase and raise a company. They succeeded in raising a company of twenty-six men, and started for Sonora, expecting to be joined at Cavorca by a large force, who were to land at a point on the Gulf near that town. In this hope they were disappointed. When within about two miles of Cavorca, they found further progress impossible, and that afternoon, about three o'clock, they were attacked by a force of 400 men, composed of 200 soldiers, 100 armed citizens, and 100 Indians. The fight continued till nightfall, when finding their position perilous, they charged through the enemy and effected their escape. They proceeded down the river to the town of Cavorca, which they found occupied by a large Mexican force, and, in consequence, could not enter. In the morning, they heard firing within the town, which from subsequent information they suppose to have been the execution of Crabb's party.

They then began a retreat for the Purchase. They were pursued by a force of one hundred men, and in addition to the natural difficulties of the road, had to fight their way back, against an enemy excited by blood and conquest, they themselves being without food, or water, and on foot, having lost their animals, baggage, and every thing but what they stood in. In this deplorable condition they made their way over this inhospitable region, and finally crossed the American line, having sustained the loss of only four killed and three wounded.

The intelligence of the defeat and massacre of Crabb's party reached them here, having been brought in by an Irishman, a resident of Sonora, by a Mexican trader and by the Papago Indians.

The expedition under the command of Mr. Crabb, numbered 110 men at the crossing of the Colorado river.

Condition of the Chinese.

THE condition of the Chinese population in our midst is truly deplorable and pitiable.—There is no protection for them of either life or property. They can obtain no redress of their grievances by the laws, and while they are taxed to support the government, and are held amenable to it, and promptly punished for every misdemeanor and offence they may be guilty of, it affords them no defence against the insult and abuse of every rowdy who chooses to maltreat them. They are beaten, robbed, plundered, driven, mobbed and murdered with impunity, and without the slightest hope of redress, protection or indemnity. They are at the mercy of every marauder who is prowling about the country, knowing as they do, that the testimony of a Chinaman will not be received in court against a white man, they have therefore nothing to fear in their depredations on these generally inoffensive people, provided they keep their operations hid from the view of any white man.

The manner in which these poor creatures are treated, is inhuman and cruel in the extreme. They are in a far worse condition than the slaves of the south, or even the beasts of the field. These have owners and masters whose interest it is to preserve their lives and see that they are not imposed upon or maltreated by others, and are subjected to the will and caprice of but *one* man. But the unfortunate Chinaman has no protector—he has no one who feels any interest in his life, welfare or property, and he is left to the caprice and power of every villain who chooses to take advantage of his helpless and oppressed condition. They are, in fact, the most abject slaves, and in many portions of the State, are not treated as though they had any claim to humanity.

Almost every paper that comes to us from the interior, contains accounts of the abuse, robbery or murder, or all combined, of some of these unfortunates, and yet no step is taken for their deliverance from these evils. It is a disgrace to us as a people to permit this state of things to continue—to think of making them pay for the support of a government from which they derive no benefit. It would be far more charitable to prohibit them from entering into our State at all, than to permit them to come, and then to deprive them of the protection of the laws.

The question of permitting such hordes of Chinamen to land upon our shores without any restriction, is, no doubt, as our cotemporaries say of polygamy, "one of difficult solution." We do not pretend to say what our legislators should, or should not do in that matter, but we do say, that if they are permitted to land here at all, they ought to be guaranteed the common rights of humanity. If this be not done, then thousands of them must eventually become absolute slaves to the whites, for the simple reason that they cannot get away from the country, for as fast as they make anything it is taken away from them by the worthless villains who are prowling about.

CITY ITEMS.

THE HARMONIC CONCERT.—The Harmonic Society held their first concert at the Musical Hall on Tuesday evening last. As was expected, it proved to be the most attractive and brilliant affair of the season, and was as decided a success as had been anticipated. The audience was very large, every seat from the orchestra to the door being completely filled, and the aisles and doors lined with extempore seats.—Some portions of the performance, especially the beautiful music of Haydn's "Seasons," and the "Creation," and Rossini's Duet, "Quis Es Homo," were received with enthusiasm, and all passed off satisfactorily. The Society intend giving another Concert in a short time.

CONFLAGRATION.—A fire broke out in the Barnum Restaurant, Commercial street, between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, which destroyed six or seven frame buildings, and seriously threatened at one time to consume the whole block. The buildings were occupied by families, who escaped without any serious injury. A female in one of the upper rooms of the restaurant, was awakened by a sense of suffocation, and bewildered by the smoke, jumped out of the window to the ground. She escaped fatal injury, but received a severe flesh wound on the leg. The loss is estimated at about $75,000, the principal losers being Mr. Martin of the restaurant and Messrs. Collins and Tiffany, hatters.

☞ Since writing the above, we have learned that a young man, a Neapolitan, by the name of Lauresso Jacoueti Francisco, perished in the flames. He was an employee of Mr. Martin's, and was the first person to give the alarm. His body was found, perfectly charred, in the rear portion of the restaurant. Whether he was suffocated, or fell and was killed in endeavoring to save property or extinguish the flames, is not known.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man by the name of Charles Gross, of Yreka, had been participating in dancing at a ball on Tuesday evening, at the Assembly Rooms, in this city, and on conducting his partner to a seat, turned and fell lifeless on the floor. He was apparently in the enjoyment of robust health. The cause of death is decided by physicians to be disease of the heart.

CHILD SMOTHERED.—A most shocking instance of the evil effects of intemperance transpired on Wednesday morning, in the smothering to death of a male infant, by its mother, Mrs. Margaret Ball, lying on it while in a state of intoxication. She has been sent to the Court of Sessions in $1000 bail.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Alonzo Hill, of the firm of Hill & Wells, committed suicide on Friday last by taking laudanum. His death is attributed to insanity, brought on, report says, by spiritualism.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—A man dressed in miner's garb, about thirty years of age, committed suicide on Sunday morning on Pacific street wharf, by shooting himself through the left breast. His body has since been identified as that of Charles Reed. He was guilty of the murder of an Indian boy, at Saxton's Creek, in 1855.

☞ At San Bernardino, we have been informed, says the Los Angeles *Star*, that the very annoying inflammation known as "mumps" is prevalent just now. Every third or fourth person, it is said, gives evidence of the disease.

The Latter-Day Saints

Meet every Sunday in this City, at the PHILHARMONIC HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. All who wish to investigate the principles of truth as revealed for man's salvation in the gospel of Christ, are cordially invited to attend.

Correspondence.

Letter from the East.

From our Correspondent:

CENTERVILLE, Newcastle Co., Del., April 18th, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER GEORGE: The STANDARD has come to hand very regularly, and has greatly cheered my heart while laboring in this land of gloom, and although it does not afford me much pleasure to read the many accounts of crime contained in its columns, as committed in the Western land, my heart is made to rejoice when I know that it is no more than what was predicted by the Prophet Joseph, and that there is now a prospect of the world being made to know and confess him a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ.

We held our annual Conference in Philadelphia March 29th, and had an excellent time, inasmuch as the Spirit of God rested upon us through our hearts being knit together as one, while listening to the wise instructions of Prest. Taylor with other Elders, who spoke to us, as men alone have a right to do, being commissioned of God through His holy Priesthood.

A goodly number had been added to the Church through the exertions of the Priesthood in the last six months, and I am pleased to say, there is a fair prospect for us to extend our labors the ensuing season, which causes me to feel like renewing my diligence in laboring that nothing may be wanting on my part.

Inasmuch as Prests. J. Taylor, Geo. A. Smith, P. P. Pratt and E. Snow have been called to return home, it was requisite for some one to be placed to preside over affairs in general, in the east, in the absence of Prest. Taylor. Geo. J. Taylor was therefore fixed upon, and will be assisted by T. B. H. Stenhouse and others in publishing the MORMON. I feel that our God is as powerful as ever in rolling forth His truth, and can do it with the weakest instruments, I therefore know the same power that led Prest. J. Taylor in blessing God's people, can be manifested through Prest. Geo. J. Taylor, and will be, if we are faithful, as their God is the same in answering prayers. I therefore feel to be earnest in prayer and in faith to support my brethren through good works.

Quite a large company leave these parts this spring for the Valley, so that the Philadelphia Conference will not be without furnishing its soldiers for the service of our king. Bro Thos. Terry, who has labored since last fall in this Conference, is released from his labors, and returns to the valley this spring. Elders Snedaker and Welchman, however, who are both good men, will continue to labor in this Conference. Elders Appleby and Hoffheins also leave this spring for their homes.

I was over at New York in the fore part of this month and received strength at a good Conference and party. Elder Geo. J. Taylor went to the west while I was there, to make arrangments for the emigration. I heard there was an accident happened to the train in which he was, by which several were killed, but he was uninjured. He was at Chicago when he wrote to us about it—may God continue to bless and preserve him.

Give my love to all the Saints and the brethren in the office, excepting the same to yourself. I remain as ever, your humble and affectionate brother,

A. M. CANNON.

FROM MORMON STATION, CARSON CO.

MORMON STATION, Carson Co., May 14th, 1857.

MR GEO. Q. CANNON,

DEAR BROTHER: I wrote to you from Placerville on the 5th inst., informing you of my intention, and also of the brethren who were with me, viz, brs. Rice, Englestadt and Williams, of leaving there for this place. We took our departure on the evening of that day about 7 o'clock, and after walking eight miles made a fire alongside a fallen tree, before which we spread our blankets and slept until morning, when we took an early start, getting a ride with our baggage about three miles in an ox wagon.

About noon we were overtaken by another traveler, who was coming here on business intending immediately to return. He asked permission to join us, and kindly relieved me of about one half of my baggage which he carried through for me. That night (Wednesday,) about four o'clock, we were overtaken by a snow storm, when we took shelter in an unoccupied cabin for the night. The snow continued until after midnight the night following. We tried on Thursday to brave our way through it, but finding we could not follow the road, concluded, about ten o'clock, to halt under the shadow of a great rock, attached to the front of which we constructed a bowery, before which we built a large fire, and thus sheltered ourselves until Friday morning, a greater part of which day we waded nearly knee deep through the new snow, which covered the top of the old until we descended to the southern side of the mountain, where it was melted away except in places. Night found us at Slippery Ford, snugly ensconced in a half tumbled down shed, before a comfortable fire for the night,

On Saturday we started to cross the summit; the old snow varying in depth from ten to thirty feet. It had frozen through the night, but not enough to make the new snow sufficiently strong to bear us in all places, so that we found it very laborious walking, and as the blazes on the trees were generally hidden by the snow, we had to steer our course by the sun, except where natural barriers presented themselves to prevent us. About noon we reached Lake Valley where we decided to remain and rest ourselves in an unoccupied cabin until Sunday morning, and then pursue our journey for the last eighteen miles to the settlements. We had had a good breakfast before we started, and having only enough rice and sugar left for another meal, had concluded to save it for breakfast on Sunday morning and fast until then; but we had no sooner made a fire, than Messrs. Thompson and Wheeler, expressmen from Placerville, came by on horseback, and having made a short stay, kindly left us some crackers and cheese, and soon after two Piute Indians came in with a large spotted trout which we procured, and thus had a good dinner and supper which we had not expected.

In Lake Valley our traveling companion, who had been enquiring into, and had had the principles of Mormonism explained to him on the way, demanded to be baptized, and as he showed a humble, penitent disposition, confessing his sins, that ordinance with the ordinance of confirmation, were administered to him. He has decided to go through with us to G. S. L. City. The expressmen having told some of our brethren that we were on the way, br. Hunsucker sent his son with a waggon to meet us on Sunday morning, so that we got a comfortable ride with our baggage for some miles at the last end of our journey, and since our arrival have been kindly received and hospitably entertained by the brethren generally.

The Saints here generally seem to be doing well and are feeling well. They are living on the fat of the land surrounded by peace and plenty. The crops look well and they will doubtless have a surplus of produce the coming harvest. Their cattle are numerous and in good condition, and everything looks prosperous with them. This, however, is no place for obtaining outfits, as flour and everything in the provision line is very much higher than anywhere in California.

With my kind regards to the brethren in the office, yours in the bonds of the Gospel,

WM. COOKE.

FROM DRY TOWN, AMADOR CO.

DRY TOWN, Amador Co., May 18th 57.

ELDER GEO. Q. CANNON,

DEAR BRO: It is with pleasure that I seat myself for the purpose of writing you a short account of our travels in this part of the Vineyard. My brother, Chas. C. Hurst, and myself, left Sacramento on the 5th inst., and after a walk of twenty miles we reached br. Brown's near Alder Creek. After dinner we went round among the people to let them know who and what we were.

Through the kindness of a Mr. Hammond, we were furnished with a room and lights, and in the evening we had the pleasure of addressing about sixty persons on the first principles of the Gospel, the divine authority of Joseph Smith etc. Before we dismissed the meeting, an old gentleman (formerly a Methodist preacher) arose and went on with a long tirade against the Mormons—said that we had preached the Christian religion, not Mormonism, and he thanked God he knew better than to believe such a set of deceivers; said that he had been a member of the Church of Christ upwards of forty years, that he did not make a practice of swearing or lying (except in a joke to make fun,) and calculated when he died to go to heaven.

He asked me to tell him the meaning of repentance, also the year and day the kingdom of God was to be established on the earth etc. For the benefit of those present, I arose and stated that we understood repentance to simply mean a forsaking or turning away from sin with a firm determination to do right; that with reference to the re-establishment of the kingdom of God in the last days, if they would read the prophecies of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, Christ and his Apostles, (referring them to chapter and verse) they would find that they plainly foretold these things and many more, and if they wanted to understand these things, they would have to be born of water and of the Spirit, for the Scriptures declare plainly that no natural man can understand the things of God. The old gentleman got wrathy and abused us, some ten or a dozen joined him, and he closed his abusive remarks by saying that he had no doubt but every man in the meeting would (if we staid there) go up into the mountains and cut piles to make hurdles to keep the cattle from us (as we were so green) and grass was scarce etc.

The old man was cheered by most of the congregation. They finally got to quarreling among themselves, and we thought it high time to leave.

Well, since that time we have visited Salmon Falls, Pleasant Hill, and French Town, where we held three meetings and re-baptized one. We have also visited Wall's Diggings, Michigan Bar, Drummondsville and Willow Springs, arriving in this place on Saturday. We held three meetings yesterday, and organized a branch with nine members. I can truly say the hand of the Lord has been over us for good. We have not lacked for anything, and I feel thankful to our Father in heaven, and it is my daily prayer that I may keep humble and pure in his sight.

The Saints whom we have already visited, generally feel well and are in the enjoyment of the Spirit of the Lord. I feel to love them and do all I can for the rolling forth of this great work, and warning all the honest in heart to obey the principles of truth and flee to Zion. Lest I weary your patience I will close, praying that the richest blessings of the Almighty may rest upon you and the brethren in the office. Brethren and sisters pray for us, for we are young and inexperienced, and it is our desire to do right and magnify our office and calling; you have our prayers continually. The Saints unite with us in love to you and all the brethren and sisters. Yours in the cause of truth, F. W. HURST.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DRY TOWN BRANCH.

DRY TOWN, May 18th, 1857.

BRO. CANNON,

DEAR SIR: The members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, residing in Dry Town and the vicinity, met on Sunday the 17th inst. for the purpose of being organized into a branch.

Elders F. W., and C. C. Hurst presided. Meeting was opened with singing and prayer, and after a few appropriate remarks from the brethren present, it was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the following brethren and sisters be organized under the name of the Dry Town Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

Thomas Hindley, William Stones, Robert Plunket, Robert Plunket jun., W. L. Ball, John Carter, Abel Royle, Sarah Plunket, and Alice Royle.

Bro. Thomas Hindley was unanimously chosen to preside over this branch, and John Carter as Clerk.

The Elders then gave us much valuable instruction respecting our duties as Latter-day Saints, and urged upon us the necessity of living faithfully and setting such an example before the world as will reflect honor upon the cause, and leave men without excuse for rejecting the fulness of the Gospel.

F. W. HURST, President.

JOHN CARTER, Clerk.

LATER FROM SONORA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF CRABB'S EXPEDITION.

By the arrival of the U. S. schr. *Monterey*, Capt. Walch, 30 days from Guaymas, we are put in possession of further particulars (the Mexican version) in relation to the fate of Henry A. Crabb and his party.

The purport of Crabb's letter to the Prefect of Altar was no sooner made known to the inhabitants of that place, than they rose in a body, determined to exterminate him and his followers.

The most intense excitement was created throughout the country and a large force was soon at command for the defense.

The Americans, perceiving the effect of Crabb's letter upon the community, saw distinctly what their fate would be, and resolved upon the most desperate measures, in order to gain the advantage at the outset, They commenced the engagement and fell back upon a house which they had previously fortified, and from which they continued to fire upon the enemy with great effect and but little danger to themselves.

The Mexicans had 15 killed and 26 wounded, before the Americans had lost a man; and it is not known what might have been the result had not a fiery arrow decided the fate of those in the house. Notwithstanding every precaution was used to prevent the building they were in from taking fire, the roof caught in several places and the flames spread rapidly.

Gen. Crabb then gave orders to blow off the roof, that being the only alternative left and an effort was accordingly made to accomplish it although too late to do any good.

The men worked with energy to preserve the magazine, but the cinders pouring down from the roof, it took fire and blew up, killing 25 men, and wounding many others.

Those wounded, having no hope of escape were compelled to surrender.

Fifty-nine of them who escaped the explosion were doomed to die another death, with the sole exception of a boy 14 years of age, who was spared on account of his youth. The residue were all shot, with twelve others who were taken prisoners while coming to their assistance. The executions took place on the 7th of April.

Previous to the execution of Crabb he was allowed to write several letters to his friends, and he also made a speech warning his countrymen from engaging in any such expeditions in future. It is probable that had not Mr. Crabb sent a letter in advance of him, which exasperated the inhabitants, he and his party would have been allowed to proceed thro' the country unmolested. This fact, together with being the first to commence the engagement, were the fatal acts of that gallant band, the lamentable end of which is but too well known.

Capt. Walsh states that the greatest excitement prevails in Guaymas, in anticipation of filibuster visitations. There are 600 troops stationed at Guaymas to operate against any invasion. The inhabitants look upon all Americans and American vessels with suspicion, and Capt. W. had great difficulty in procuring ballast for his schooner, and but for his acquaintance with the captain of the port, his vessel would undoubtedly have been seized.

We are without intelligence of the fate of Rasey Biven and Agostin Ainsa, who were prisoners at Guaymas on the 28th of March. The schr. *Alletta*, which arrived from Guaymas on Friday, brought no later news than received by the *Falmouth*, some eleven days since, her voyage having consumed some fifty days. There is hope, therefore, that the report of their untimely death is unfounded.—*Town Talk.*

The Wagon Road Movements.

The Directors, says the Calaveras *Chronicle*, at a meeting held on the 15th inst., in the vicinity of Murphy's, appointed Mr. Riley Senter, of Murphy's, Treasurer, and Mr. Volney Shearer of the same place, Superintendent. They also (very sensibly) appointed a committee of three, to wit: George L. Sanderson, of Stockton, L. G. Root, of Moquelumne Hill, and James Sullivan of San Andreas, to proceed to San Francisco and confer with the Emmigrant Aid Association in regard to the best means of collecting money in that city to assist in the construction of the Big Tree Wagon-Road. The conventions throughout the State have all been held, and energetic measures instituted at most of them to prosecute the improvement of their favorite routes. Sacramento has leagued with Yolo and El Dorado in the herculean work of opening up the Johnson Route for wagons, with a very fair prospect before them of expending $150,000 in the enterprise. Placer has her peculiar pet to patch up, in which it is probable she will be joined by Nevada. Yuba, Butte, and Plumas are moving lustily in the improvement of the Honey Lake and American Valley road, whilst Shasta, Tehama and Colusi, will unite their contributions on a route farther north.

The Big Tree route is naturally (from the "lay of the land") superior to any of her rivals; and has infinitely the advantage in the vastly greater extent of territory and population interested in its construction. With anything like proper exertions on the part of the officers appointed at the Convention of the 2nd May, contributions should come in from Mariposa, Tuolumne, San Jose, Alameda, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Amador, and San Francisco—not to mention Sacramento.

We regard it as a fixed fact that San Francisco must become the commercial depot of this whole interior country, from Carson Valley to Salt Lake City. The prime cost of such articles as now form the staples of that trade, is but a small part of the cost at the capital of Utah. Sugar, tea, coffee, spices, dry-goods, boots and shoes, etc., are the kinds of merchandise generally carried from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City. In San Francisco, the prices of these commodities range about fifty per cent. higher than in New York; but their transhipment from New York, to—say St. Joseph or Council Bluffs—will reduce the difference in cost twenty-five per cent. For instance, sugar is quoted in New York at ten cents—in San Francisco at fifteen; but the same article which in New York is worth ten cents, readily sells in Council Bluffs for twelve and a half cents per pound, and so with every other article save that of tea—much used at Salt Lake—and which is cheaper at San Francisco than in New York. Now, if a team of four yoke of oxen will carry two thousand pounds from the Missouri river to Salt Lake, (the most such a team can carry,) the owner must be paid at least thirty cents per pound, freight, to realise anything like a fair compensation, and he will have travelled one thousand one hundred miles. This, without allowing any profit for the merchant at Salt Lake, would make the sugar freighted form the Missouri river sell forty-two and a-half cents per pound.

The people of Utah could start from home with their own teams early in the spring, crossing the Sierra Nevadas in June, lay in their stock of goods at Sacramento or Stockton, and return to Salt Lake before the close of summer—not having travelled any farther than the distance from St. Joseph to Salt Lake. So in the item of freight (the main consideration in this trade,) California has at least 60 per cent, the advantage of the Atlantic side. Sugar, bought at San Francisco for fifteen cents per pound, could come into the Salt Lake market at 30 cents, as easily as trains from the east could furnish it at 42½; and so with all other articles of merchandise—the markets of Upper Missouri can never compete with San Francisco—and the only reason that this discovery has not been made before, was the supposed impracticability of crossing the mountains with a loaded wagon and the want of wells on the deserts. It is quite probable that the Government will cause wells to be dug this summer, and also establish military posts at points where they are required. To us belongs the labor of levelling, clearing out, and grading this incomparable mountain pass—with the great prize in view, and so easily to be secured, we are confident the people of San Francisco and the southern counties will act with promptness and liberality characteristic of Californians.

News from the Interior.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM SALT LAKE.—Messrs. Nathan and Hiram Kempton, William Reywood, W. Bingham, John Cromby, Henry Morgan and Charles E. Baker arrived in this city on Wednesday last, from Salt Lake, which place they left on the 26th of April. The last four named are residents of Salt Lake, and are on their way to the Sandwich Islands as Mormon missionaries. Mr. Nathan Kempton has a family on Bear river, thirty-six miles above Sacramento. He left home for the States, last August, and returned as far as Salt Lake in the fall. The winter was rather severe at that place—eight and a half feet of snow fell there during the winter. The above company came to Carson Valley with two wagons. The Messrs. Kempton had with them nineteen head of excellent horses. They encountered no difficulty from the Indians or any other cause during their journey from Salt Lake to this city.—*Placerville American.*

PHENOMENON.—Last week we stated that the reports of the Stockton papers in relation to the high stage of water on the Mokelumne river, were unfounded. Our informant, Dr. Loher, requests us to say that we misunderstood him in stating on his information that the river was not within sixteen feet as high at the bridge, near this place, as he had before seen it—he says twelve and a half feet was his statement In this connection we also learn that the water in the same stream, where it debouches from the hills into the Plains, is now higher than it was ever known before, and that the same is the fact fifteen or twenty miles above this point. We cannot account for this singular phenomenon otherwise than upon the supposition that a portion of the water must find a subterranean passage somewhere east of Mokelumne Hill, and that afterwards it rises in its old channel below.—*Calaveras Chron.*

WANT OF WATER IN THE MINES.—A gentleman who returned to this city yesterday, from a visit to the mining towns of Calaveras, informs us that the absence of water is severely felt among miners everywhere—many of the most valuable claims in the vicinity of Murphy's having, in consequence, been abandoned until some means is accomplished by which that portion of the county may be supplied with water. Many places once held valuable by American miners, have fallen into the possession of Chinamen, through whose constant labor and contentment in the receipt of small wages, they are yielding fair profits. At San Andreas, the principal operations in mining are confined to extensive tunnelling, and carting dirt preparatory to the rains of the next winter season. This section of country is well known for its rich placers, in evidence of which we may cite the receipts at the banking houses during the past winter.—*Stockton Argus.*

HOT.—"Yesterday was the warmest day of the season," says the Sacramento *State Journal*, "and the evidences of heat might be observed in the conversation and appearance of every person met upon the street. Thermometers exposed in an open place where they were liable to be acted upon by the sun or its reflections, indicated all the way from 90 to 100 degrees. From Dr. Logan, who keeps an exact and daily account of the degrees of heat and cold during the entire year, we learned that his thermometer, which may be taken as the standard, indicated the maximum to be 86 degrees. The day before it stood at 84 degrees, and 83 degrees on the 12th of last month—a day of such sudden and extreme heat as to cause it, doubtless, to be remembered by the majority of our readers."

HIGHWAY ROBBERS ABOUT.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 21st instant, says the San Andreas *Independent*, a young man by the name of Fairchild, was stopped on the trail between the Gold Hill House and John Dowling's, on Murray Creek, by two men, one an American and the other an Irishman, who presented a pistol each, and demanded his money. The young man delivered his purse, which contained only thirty-seven and one-half cents—all the money he possessed. They then searched him, and finding no more money on his person, allowed him to depart unharmed, but stated that they robbed a man the night before of some forty ounces of gold dust, and that the officers were after them. They then compelled him to swear that he would not expose this circumstance.

☞ Moore, under sentence of death for the murder of McClanahan, in confinement in the Nevada jail, made a de-perate attempt on the night of the 20th, to kill two of the keepers who entered his cell to fix up his bunk. With his irons he knocked one by the name of Bidwell senseless, and attacked the other, named Archer, whom he struck with a rod of iron fourteen inches long and half an inch in diameter. During the struggle Bidwell recovered, and drawing his pistol commenced firing, and being bewildered by the blood, came near killing his associate. Moore was secured, but not before both keepers were severely injured, and the walls and floor covered with blood and remnants of clothing.

A SNAKE STORY.—We find the following in the Red Bluffs *Beacon* of Wednesday, May 20th:

Dr. Newsom has a rattlesnake sealed in a jar, which he tells us was captured in August last. The Doctor says, from the time it was captured to the present, it has had nothing to eat or drink; one rattle has been developed, and it has increased nearly two ounces in weight. His snakeship seems as lively and active as though just caught. We have frequently heard of this strange characteristic of the snake, but this is nearer a demonstration of its truth than we have ever met with.

LATER.—Our late townsman, Moses Job, Esq., arrived from Carson Valley, where he now resides, yesterday about noon. He reports the grain crops as looking well. On his way down, he met quite a number of persons going over the mountains on trading expeditions, and others en route to the States. Mr. J. reports the grass as abundant in the valley, and the stock as looking very fine, a supply from whence to this region may be looked for in the fall. The miners in Gold Canon he reports as still doing well.—*Placerville American.*

FROM CARSON VALLEY.—The Placerville *American* says: Major Ormsby and M. M. Gaige left Carson Valley on Monday last, and arrived in this city on Wednesday morning, the 20th, with about twenty mules and horses. They met five or six covered wagons and several pack trains, bound to the States via the plains. Major O. and Mr. G. left here to-day, on their return to the Valley, with their animals heavily laden with merchandise.

KILLED.—Capt. Lewis Thomas, an Italian, an old resident of Sonora, was stabbed and instantly killed on Friday night, the 14th inst., by one of his countrymen, with whom he was quarrelling. The perpetrator of the deed was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. He has since been examined on the charge, and admitted to bail for his appearance to answer.

MURDER AT RICH GULCH FLAT.—A man named Thomas Lightnin, formerly of Valley Falls, Rhode Island, was killed at Rich Gulch Flat, by a man named Bartholomew Ryan. A difficulty occurred between Ryan and another man in Lightnin's house, and the other interfering to prevent it, was shot by Ryan, in the breast. The murderer escaped.

WHAT NEXT?—Under this head a New York paper announces that in Boston the great argument of R H. Dana, Esq., in the adultery case of Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, is published in pamphlet form—"*churches and religious societies* being furnished with the report at four dollars per hundred."

DESPERATE.—A woman in Oroville tried to drown herself and her two children, the other day, because she had a quarrel with her husband.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer* of the 14th March says:

"Great excitement had existed in and about Golden Grove, Barton county, last week, owing to a large company of "slickers" having visited that place from other parts of that and Jasper county. The company is variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred men. They started out on Sunday evening, swearing that they would have the scalp of Jo. Smith, whom they charged with being a horse-thief. They came so near getting him that evening that he was obliged to leave his house and gun and take to the brush. They then got drunk, and acted more like demons than "border ruffians." They "tickled" near a dozen men on charges of harboring or being friends to Jo. Smith—some of them said to be good, peaceable citizens. Some of them were whipped so severely that their lives were despaired of. Two or three females who interfered were beaten and bruised up, and the persons of several females violated. Neither age nor sex was spared, during Monday and Tuesday. They went to the house of Eli Smith, cut open his beds and poured out the feathers, took his meat and corn and threw them to the hogs, and turned his wife and children out of doors. But on Wednesday morning they became alarmed at their own recklessness and had about ceased operations. The informant of the Greenfield *Standard*, who left the Grove on the morning in question, states that the whole neighborhood was nearly deserted, that some of those "slickers" had been ordered to leave the country, and others who had not been molested had fled for safety. Several of the fugitives arrived at Greenfield, Dade county, on Tuesday evening.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 23.

FLOUR—Sales of 200 ½ sacks American Mills, at $13 50; and 756 do Domestic, in jobbing lots, at $13 to $16, according to brand.

BARLEY—Sales of 500 sacks in lots at 2¼c; 125 do, for brewing, at 2¼c.

OATS—100 sacks in jobbing lots at 2¼c.

POTATOES—357 sacks sold in lots at 1¼c to 1¾c.

HAY—Sale of 200 bales, the first of the new crop, at $18 ℔ ton.

RICE—Sales at auction of 1000 mats Batavia at $5 55; 1835 do China, No 2, at $5 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—200 do first quality Staten Island at 20¼c.

DRIED APPLES—100 ½ bbls sold at 14¼c; 50 do do interior at 12¼c.

CASE GOODS—10 cases Manila Arrowroot, at auction, at 10¼c.

TEA—Auction sales of 300 boxes, 16 lbs each, Moyune, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson at 25c; 60 do imperial at 60c; 42 do Country Gunpowder at 87½c.

SYRUP—30 kegs, 8 gallons each, East Boston, sold at $1 ℔ gal.

OILS—40 bbls Linseed, boiled, sold at auction at $1 50 ℔ gall.

NUTMEGS—Auction sale of 50 mats 25 lbs each, Bencolen, at 70c.

MONDAY EVENING, May 25.

FLOUR—Sales of 600 ½ sacks Oregon brands at $10 50 @ 11; 800 do Oregon and Domestic at $12 @ $13.

WHEAT—Sale of 300 sacks at 4½c.

OATS—No sales reported.

POTATOES—Sales of 175 sacks in lots, at 1½ @ 2c.

RAISINS—Sale of 50 boxes Layer Raisins at $5 75.

SYRUP—150 5 gall kegs Seth Adam's Syrup sold at $1 05.

CIDER—50 cases Carbonated sold at $4 50.

MATCHES—200 gross Saloon Matches sold at $3 15.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 26.

FLOUR—Sales of 1,600 ½ sacks domestic sold at $12; 100 bbls do at $13 50; and jobbing sale of 900 ½ sacks do various brands at $13 $16.

BARLEY—200 sacks at 2½c; 100 sacks inf. at 2c.

POTATOES—376 sacks sold in lots, at 1½ @ 2c.

BUTTER—Sales of 170 firkins Ludlum & Leggett's at 28½c; 150 do Case & Freeman's at 28c; 100 do choice 30c.

SUGAR—Sales of 50 bbls Crushed, at 17½c;

CASE GOODS—Sales of 50 cases Kemp's Pie Fruit at $4 25; auction sales of 100 do assorted, Brandy Fruits at $6; 100 do assorted, in juice, at $7 62½ @ $9 50.

FRUITS—50 ½ bbls Dried Apples, choice, at 15c; 50 tubs China Dates at 30c.

CORKS—Auction sales of 250,000 at $2 72½.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27.

FLOUR—Sales of 400 ½ sacks Domestic at $12 25; jobbing rates of 900 do do at $12 50 to $16.

WHEAT—Sales of 780 sacks at 4½c; 600 do at 4¼c.

OATS—270 sacks sold in lots at 2¼c.

POTATOES—690 sacks sold in lots at 1½ to 1¾c.

BEANS—50 sacks White sold at 5½c.

LARD—40 cases 10℔ tins at 26½c.

BUTTER—50 firkins fair at 26c; 35 do choice at 30½c.

PORK—A sale of 200 ½ bbls, to arrive, at $18—45 days out.

SUGAR—Sales of 10,000 China No 1 at 18¼c; 25,000 lbs Batavia, No 17, at 14c; 15,000 lbs do, No 16, at 13¾c; 175 bbls Crushed at 18c.

DRIED APPLES—100 ½ bbls choice at 15c.

MATTING—80 rolls 4 4, White and Red, sold at $10.

TURPENTINE—15000 gallons sold at 75c.

THURSDAY, May 28th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of 1100 ½ sacks Oregon and Domestic at $11 50 @ 12 for the former and $13 @ $14 for the latter.

BARLEY—Sale of 400 sacks at 2½c.

OATS—Sale of 100 sacks at 2¼c.

POTATOES—450 sacks sold at 1½ @ 1¾c.

CASE GOODS—50 dos Chicken at $5 50.

SALT—100 tons San Quentin sold at $14.

DIED.

At Salmon Falls, on the 2nd of May, of water on the brain, MANNETTE COOPER, daughter of Reuben and Elzadie Allred, aged 5 years, 10 months and 25 days.

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February 21st, 1857. 51-tf

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The Old Dominion.

Virginia has borne this *soubriquet* almost from time immemorial, and we have had the curiosity to trace or inquire into its origin. It grew out of the loyalty of Virginia to Charles II, and her refusal to recognize the protectorate of Cromwell. During the struggle between Charles I, and the Parliament, Virginia, Sir William Berkley, as Governor, then containing 20,000 inhabitants, remained true to the King, and the colonists, by a solemn act, declared "that they were born under a monarchy, and would never degenerate, from the condition of their birth, by being subject to another government." After the unfortunate monarch had been beheaded, she acknowledged the authority of the fugitive Prince, his son, and actually continued the provincial government, under a commission, which the latter sent from his retreat at Breda, to Sir William Berkley. According to Clarendon, Sir William Berkly was so assured of the loyalty of the inhabitants, and so impressed with confidence of ultimate success, that he wrote to the young Prince, "almost inviting him to America."

In consequence of this open defiance of the powers of Parliament, an act was passed declaring the refractory colonists notorious robbers and traitors, prohibiting all intercourse with them, either by the people of England, the inhabitants of other American colonies, or foreign nations; and a fleet was finally dispatched, under Sir Geo. Ayscue, to reduce them to submission, by force, if they should refuse to embrace the pacific overtures which a commission, accompanying the expedition, were authorized to propose. From Barbadoes, Captain Ayscue sent Captain Dennis with a small squadron, to land his forces and drive Sir William Berkley out of Virginia; as to whose proceedings, on the arrival of the fleet within the capes of Virginia, historians widely differ.—Beverly, Oldmixon, Burke and Graham assert that he made a great show of resistance, with the royalists, who constituted a majority of the population, assisted by the Dutch ships in the harbor; but Bancroft citing cotemporary authorities of high value, says that no sooner had the Guinea frigate entered within the waters of the Chesapeake than (quoting from Clarendon,) "all thoughts of resistance were laid aside."

Bancroft further mentions, as characteristic of Virginians, even at that early period, "that they refused to surrender to force, but yielded by a voluntary deed and mutual compact."—This deed of surrender stipulated for a complete indemnity as to all past offences, and that the Colonists, recognizing the authority, should be admitted into the bosom of the English Commonwealth, and into an equal participation in all the privileges of the free people of England—and, particularly, that the Provincial Assembly should retain its wonted functions, and the Colonists have as free trade as the people of England, to all places and all nations, and, "be free from all taxes, customs and impositions whatsoever, without the consent of their own Assembly"—thus early insisting on the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Berkley, a true and loyal cavalier, disdained to make any stipulation for himself with those whom he regarded as usurpers; and, without leaving the Colony, in March, 1652, withdrew to a retired situation, where, as a private individual, he continued to be universally respected and beloved, biding his time until a counter-revolution in the mother-country should summon him once more to defy the republican forces of England, and restore the ascendancy of royalty in Virginia.

In the interval between 1652 and 1660, the burgesses of Virginia successively elected Richard Bennett, Edward Diggs and Samuel Mathews to the office of Governor, under allegiance to Oliver Cromwell, and, on his death in 1618, to his son, Richard Cromwell. But on the death of Governor Mathews, in 1660, the people, prompted by discontent with certain commercial restrictions imposed by the Protectorate, did not wait for a new commission, but elected Sir William Berkley Governor, and by "an obliging violence compelled him to accept the government." He however refused to act under the usurpers, or to yield to the wishes of the colonists, unless they would unite with him in risking life and fortune for the exiled King. "This," says Beverly, "was their dearest wish; and therefore, with a unanimous voice, they told him they were ready to hazard all for the King."

This occurred before the King's return to England, and was the result of signal and unexampled loyalty. Berkly then acquiesced in the choice of the people, and assumed the helm; and, thereupon "proclaimed Charles II. King of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia," and caused all process to be issued in the royal name. Thus, his Majesty was actually King in Virginia before he was King in England—and hence has Virginia, ever since, borne the honorable title of "The Old Dominion." On the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors, he sent a commission to Sir William Berkley, and granted him permission to visit England. He was received by the King with kindness, and tradition narrates that the King, in compliment to the Colony, wore at his coronation a robe made of silk sent from Virginia.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has in its possession a coin having on one side "a head and the words Georgius III Rex;" and on the other side a shield, on which are quartered the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and *Virginia*—the whole surmounted by a crown, and encircled with the words "Virginia, 1771." A similar coin was dug up some years since in Virginia, when a description of it was published apocryphally ascribing to Charles II. on his ascension to the throne, the quartering of the coat of arms of Virginia, as an "independent member of the empire," with those of England, Scotland and Ireland, in token of gratitude for the loyalty of the colony.

The loyalty of "The Old Dominion," which once had a king for its source and object is now, (notwithstanding her ancient and still undiminished devotion to "compact," and indeed, in perfect keeping therewith,) transferred to the Union, in all its original brightness, purity, and strength; and she is about to render her identification with the Union, yet more complete, by accepting the guardianship, for the nation's homage, of the Mecca of America, the tomb of Washington.—*Charleston Courier*.

Singular Statement in Regard to the Washington Sickness.—We find the following singular statement in regard to the Washington sickness, in the Lancaster (Pa.,) *Express*, published at the home of the President:

From all the symptoms of the case, in connection with other facts, we have no doubt that the disease which led to Mr. Lane's death had its origin in the "National epidemic," and *that was the effect of poison*. On this point, the Philadelphia *Times* says: An eminent physician of that city, who has had several persons under his care, seeking relief from the effects of the mysterious sickness contracted at the Federal Capital, maintains the theory that it resulted from a premeditated attempt to poison the inmates of the National Hotel. He bases his opinion upon the fact that none but those who dined at the public table were attacked; and, as to the story of the rat-poisoned water it is refuted, because the tank is only used for washing, while the drinking water is brought thro' pipes from a distance. The sickness originally broke out during Mr. Buchanan's first visit to the hotel; it ceased when he left for Wheatland, and upon his return, after a fortnight's absence, it became again more violent than ever. The President elect was warned, by anonymous letters, not to eat or drink in that house, and under the advice of friends, altho' he returned to the hotel from a feeling of regard for its worthy proprietors, he never broke bread nor emptied a glass in it, until he took up his residence in the Presidential mansion.—Occasional visitors, who did not board there, but used the bar, were not afflicted, while nearly all the occupants of the dining-room were more or less prostrated. It is a revolting idea that such depravity could find a place in a human breast as thus to imperil life, without regard to who would be the victims; but the medical gentleman who has laid down this theory has examined the whole subject most carefully, and his deduction seems almost irresistible.

Napoleon's Residence at St. Helena.—The *Moniteur de l' Armee*, in announcing that Longwood, the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena, has been given up by England to the French Government, adds details relative to the measures which will be adopted for the repairs and proper keeping of the place. The Emperor Napoleon III. has, it is said, decided that this place, marked by *souvenirs* so dear to France, shall be repaired and kept in good condition, under the direction of some old superior officer of the French army who had served under the first Empire, and who will have for his residence at St. Helena the house which was in course of construction for the Emperor at the time of his death. This officer, selected on the proposition of the Minister of War, will have the official title of Conservator of the house and tomb of Napoleon I., St. Helena.—The necessary repairs are to commence immediately. The tomb will be restored such as it was at the period when it contained the precious remains of the great man, and a funeral chapel will be built on the site of the dilapidated house which was his last asylum, and in which he died. All the spots which have been immortalised by his presence, the hillock on which in fine weather he used to sit down and contemplate the sea, the place where he dictated his memoirs, the part of the road where he used to stop in his rides, &c., will be marked by some construction.

The Mediterranean and Euphrates Railway.—The Parish *Pays* publishes the following particulars relating to this enterprise:

The railway will commence on the coast of Syria. The place chosen for the head of the line is near a deep and well sheltered bay about two miles from the left bank of the Grontes. A port will be constructed at this spot, which appears to have been designed by nature for such an undertaking. On quitting the coast, the road will be directed toward Killis, a commercial town in Syria, containing about 11,000 inhabitants. From Killis the railway will be continued to Antioch, on the Orontes, and from Antioch to Aleppo, the chief town of pashalic of that name. Aleppo is the most important town in all Syria in respect to commerce. The inhabitants addressed a petition to the Sultan praying that the railway might pass near their town, and their request was granted. After passing Aleppo the road will run nearly parallel with the Euphrates to a place called the Bastle of Ja' Ber, on the Euphrates. There will terminate the first section of the great trunk. The line will afterwards be directed from Ja' Ber to Bussorah. It will enter the Persian territory by turning the left bank of the Persian Gulf as far as Shiraz, will cross Beloochistan and reach British India by Hyderabad in the Daccan. Such is plan of the railway, which will bring passengers from the coast of Syria to the heart of India without quitting the line—a distance of 4,000 miles.

Instability of the Earth —Not far from Naples, near Puzzuoli, there are parts of the ancient temple of the Egyptian god Serapis still standing; three beautiful columns especially speak of its former splendor. At a considerable height they present the curious sight of being worm eaten; and late careful researches leave no doubt that the waters of the Mediterranean once covered them so high, as to bring these, their upper parts, within the reach of the sea worms. Since then the land has risen high; but, stranger still, they are, by a mysterious force, once more to be submerged. Already the floor of the temple is again covered with water, and a century hence new generations of moluscus, may dwell in the same abandoned homes of their fathers, which are now beyond the reach of the highest waves.

A Crinoline Joke.—At the recent season for masquerades in Paris, many attempts were made to ridicule the prevalent style of female attire. The most successful one is thus described:

At another of these balls, much merriment was excited by the appearance of a young gentleman of about twenty years of age, slender, fair, and guiltless of beard, who had attired himself in the extreme of the prevailing fashions. On his head, or rather at a considerable distance behind it, he wore a tiny pink satin bonnet, stuck on the end of immense steel pins, about half a yard long, fastened firmly into the back hair, put on for the occasion; his dress was, of course, enormously wide when he entered the ball-room. Making his way to the center of the largest saloon, he proceeded, by means of some ingenious hidden mechanism, to develop the ample folds of his skirts, until his gown literally assumed the dimensions of a balloon, filling the ball-room entirely, from wall to wall, and driving all the company into the corners, or forcing them out into the adjoining rooms.

The Modern Drama.—Blackwood's Magazine has a capital article on the Modern Drama, which terminates with a humorous imitation of Shakspeare's style. The play is supposed to have been written by the Bard of Avon; the scene is laid in the backwoods of Arkansas, and the piece entitled "The Two Loafers of Arkansas." We give the following example of its merits.

Whitler.

Tarnation seize me, if I bear the taunt
Of this young locofoco!—Skin a 'coon?
'Twere easy. Ay!—and ask me to do more—
To whip my weight in wild cats; or to dive
For Alligators in the turbid stream,
And, having ta'en them by the rugged throats,
To wrench their entrails from their jagged jaws,
And fling them on the bank—why, that were but
A summer evening's play! There's not a boy
Within Arkansas but might do the same,
And after, clamber to the squirrel's nest
And rob it of its nuts. Shall this base loafer,
Than whom the June bug which the night-
hawk cracks
Is in creation greater of account,
Chaw me so catawampously? Away—
'Tis night—be red, my bowie-knife, ere day!
[*Exit.*

A Horse with an Artificial Foot.—A broken-legged horse is generally considered an unserviceable animal, and is usually speedily put out of his misery by being killed. It appears, however, that in Australia they are more economical in their treatment of horse flesh than the rest of the world. The Adelaide *Register* says:

We have recently seen Mr. Collins' mare Jewess. It will be remembered that she broke her near fore-leg on the race course in April last, while running for the town plate. Amputation was performed by Mr. Crabb, under whose care she has completely recovered. Her condition is excellent, and the cork foot seems to answer the purpose admirably.

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Silk, Linen and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,
White Linen Bosom Shirts,
Calico Shirts, Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
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